VOL. XLVI.

THE COLEMAN CASE.

Was colonel mayo insane whe

ME TESTIFIED IN THE CASE?

WHAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWS

THE TESTIMONY OF MAJOR LEIGH R. PAGE

GENERAL ASA ROGERS, AND MR.

WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

EXAMINATION OF EXPERTS.

What Some of the Jurymen in the Cole

man Case Think of Colonel Mayo's

Sanity.

THE MOTION TO SET ASIDE THE

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

OVERRULED.

THE CASE TO GO TO THE COURT

OF APPEALS.

The rainy weather and the fact that the

examination of witnesses in the Coleman

case would probably be very tedious had the

effect of diminishing considerably yesterday

the number of persons who were in attend

MAJOR LEIGH R. PAGE,

city attorney, and an intimate friend o

Fund defalcation, was introduced by wit

falcation? He said it was well nigh impos-

the expression, "They look at me askant."

Mayo's

would meet. Called the attention of Gen-

eral Johnson, Governor Kemper, and others,

who were friends of Colonel Mayo. This

(witness's) household. Six months ago he

expressed his apprehensions of insanity in

he had a hereditary predisposition to in-

sanity. Last summer he talked with him in

change in his voice. Indeed, he had to ask

him on one occasion when he was at witness's

house to elevate his voice so that he could

be heard. He talked about election matters

in a very earnest and excited way, and often

without coherence. He spoke of the Govern-

or's election for one thing, and had favorite

schemes for raising revenue. Did not, how-ever, recollect what they were; thought

they were very Eutopian, but they did not

interest him. Whenever he met him his con-

versation at that time was directed to such

topics. He pressed the conversation upon

him with great pertinacity, and it should

have been manifest to him that he had not the

slightest interests in what he said. Witness

also recollected that on one occasion during

the summer he called in the evening at his

house, and his manner and conversation

were then unnatural, and created remark

among members of his (witness's) family.

He talked a great deal, but in a tone of voice

scarcely audible, upon subjects which were

of no interest to any one present. At that

time apprehensions were excited in the

minds of witness's family and his own that

Colonel Mayo's reason was disturbed. On

Tuesday evening of the trial of Coleman,

while witness was with Judge Crump, and

when he saw Colonel Mayo, he remarked

that he ought not to be allowed to walk the

asylum. This was not owing to anything

that he saw peculiar about him then, but

of him, although even then he thought his

[At this point Dr. Beale came into court

the second attack he attended him on the

The examination of Major Page was re-

11th and 12th of March.

Colonel Mayo?

change of demeanor, incoherency in conver- ing the trial when the sessions were held in

sation, was a subject of conversation in his the Treasurer's office. During that period

amination was resumed.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

Second Day. State Grange met in Virginia 10 o'clock yesterday-Worthy

White in the chair. The Comthe Order of Business not prepared to report, Mr. T. A. Thomp-Minnesota, National Lecturer, being t was introduced to the Grange, and tured those present on the work of the

N. Gaines, from the committee ed on Tuesday night, reported a plan he transaction of business during the the Grange, what committees appointed, and defining their

Worthy Master then read his report. misting the Order upon the rapid winch it had made within the past nonths, and also upon the excellent zements which had been made, or are arly completed, for the purchase of and other requisites for their uses. eport shows a most astonishing in the Order, and dilates upon the its which are to accrue to its members, nense good which will be done under us use of the power which they wil en find in their hands. A number of resolutions were offered and appropriately referred.

NIGHT SESSION. The Grange met and was opened at 71 Master announced the following com-

mittees, appointed under the report of the Committee on Business, adopted at the morning session-Yiz: Report of the Executive Committee: Dr. D. W. Prescott, Colonel E. D. Goode, and B. W. Woolfolk. institutional Amendment: A. M.

J. W. Morton, and J. H. Paxton. Transportation and Cooperation wis E. Harvie, Henry Stokes, William Mch. Robert A. Gray, and S. S. Shriner. on Finance: J. Haskins Hobson, Joseph W. Southall, and S. B. Browne. of Commercial Relations: W. T. Suther W. T. Westbrook, C. H. Riddick, J. C.

estherstone, and Dr. W. T. Walker. On the Good of the Order: Dr. H. P Lacy, G. W. Keiner, F. T. Eppes, A. Borst, and Dr. T. F. Tnompson. on the Master's Message and Lecturer's : William M. Ambler, Thomas Hor-

J. B. M. Osborne, - McCue. On Claims and Grievances: J. W. Lewel len, John M. Venable, William P. Duprey.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE COM-MITTEE. - The City Conservative Committee, elected to serve for the ensuing year, was organized last night as follows:

Chairman: John H. Guy. Secretary: William H. Wade. Treasurer : Bradiey T. Johnson. The following ward superintendents were

Marshall Ward: D. C. Richardson. Jefferson Ward: A. S. McRae. Madison Ward: James H. Doolev. Monroe Ward: Samuel H. Pulliam. Jackson Ward: Daniel Wren. Cay Ward : Z. W. Pickrell. The chairman appointed the following e muittee on printing: William D. Chesterman, William H. Wade, and D. C. Bichardion. The executive committee and finance e-mmittee will be hereafter announced. on motion of Mr. Coghlan, it was

Resolved, That in order that this committer may the more independently and efficlently discharge the duty confided to it, no member thereof, as long as he continues to serve as such, shall accept the position of delegate to any convention that may be held to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the approaching municipal election. Messrs. William D. Chesterman, Charles W. Allen, and Robert H. Styll, were appointed a committee to select a room for the perminent use of the committee as a place of meeting.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AWARDED Mr. R. F. Walker, Superintendent of Public Printing, yesterday awarded the work of his department for the ensuing twelve months for composition, fifteen cents per token for topics that he knew couldn't interest either press-work; journals, &c., of both houses at Mayo or himself. He also observed a great my cents per thousand, fifty cents per token; all other book-work not enumerated in advertisement of Superintendent, forty one per thousand, forty cents per token; all job-work, eighteen cents per thousand,

lifteen cents per token. A. K. Henry was awarded the printing of annual reports, &c., at thirty-five cents per thou-and and forty cents per token. John J. Palmer twenty-fourth volume of Gratan's reports, at forty cents per thousand, thirty-one cents per token.

C. L. Ludwig was awarded the lithographing at \$3 per thousand for printing envelopes and 85 per thousand for letter-heads. Simons & Keiningham and J. J. English were awarded contracts for binding, ruling,

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, WEDNESDAY. Hu'cheson cs. Richardson. Appeal allowed from a decree of the Circuit Court of Meckleaburg county.

Farmers Bank vs. Gunnell's administratrix. Motion continued till Wednesday next, the 8th instant. Mason vs. Haskins. Order to give new bond

teturnable to the 20th instant, or to show cause then on failure why appeal should not be dismissed. Hill Carter, Esq., qualified to practice in

Gardner's executor vs. Norment and wife Argued by Mr. R. T. Daniel for the appellant, and Judge Meredith and Colonel Young for the appellees, and submitted.

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST THE FREDERICESEURG RAILROAD COMPANY .- Ap-Meation for injunction in behalf of Henry 1 1. Connally, and P. E. Dupuy, property to . Judge Fitzbugh, of the Chancery Court, to st op the Richmond, Fredericksburg and

appearance was that of an insane man. Miller, R. Ferrandini, P. Hirsch, V. Barga-Laube, J. S. Welfford, O. A. Crenshaw, J. of vners on Broad street, was yesterday made the 19th of February, inclusive. During l'otor vic Railroad Company from using locomoti ves on said street. The Judge directed to te railroad company to be notified that the a, volication will be heard by him on the 10th it Want.

their tables in the fair room, opposite the his manner or method of conversation. T l'ostoffice, a very 'mique toy. It is called conversation lasted some time. I thought I the "Amateur Te legraphic Instrument," and is so constructed as to produce a sound the occasions referred to, but neither this by Colonel Mayo during the trial of Coleman precisely similar to the t of the "sounder" manner nor words were that of an intext in the Hustings Court, but General Rogers man detected this error in the warrant-book in the Hustings Court, but General Rogers and Court of the "sounder" manner nor words were that of an intext of the Hustings Court, but General Rogers and Court of the "sounder" manner nor words were that of an intext of the Hustings Court, but General Rogers and Court of the Hustings Court card containing the characters of the Morse lelegraph alphabet, accompanies the instrument, and by a little practice any one may was health to state time corrections and the interruptions, alphabet, accompanies the instrument, and by a little practice any one may was health to state time corrections and call the interruptions, alphabet, accompanies the instrument, and by a little practice any one may was health to state time corrections and call the interruptions, alphabet, accompanies the instrument, and by a little practice any one may was health to state time corrections and call the interruptions, alphabet, accompanies the instrument, and by a little practice any one may he will be sound to the facts. He thought his account was intelligent and desired the sounds just as the operators do. Besides this they have many useful and ornamental articles for sale, and furnish them, but I was impressed so chiefly because them, but I was impressed so chiefly because the condition of the facts. He thought his account was intelligent and correct, so far as the operatory of the facts. He thought his account was intelligent and correct, so far as the operatory of the facts. He thought have so stated in my preceding anterest the condition of Colonel Mayo on swer, that General Johnson's question to the 28d and 24th?

Mayo involved the proposition that Coleman had made the erasure on Saturday morning.

A. I would say that he was an insane man, a good deal in portions of his testimony, and ornamental articles for sale, and furnish them, but I was impressed so chiefly because especially in respect to questions propounding.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1874.

I had always regarded him as one of the ed by the attorney for the Commonwealth most truthful men I ever knew, and when he was intelligible I would believe him now,

account of what passed between himself and Mr. DeWitt? A. Yes, sir, he did. I believe it now, as would have done then, as if I had seen it.

though I believe him insane.

Q. You say you don't know anything of his habits? A. No, sir. I have noticed the odor of liquor on his breath, but during a long acquaintance I have never seen him drink unduly other than moderately. On Tuesday the 24th I bad a few words of conversation with Colonel Mayo, in the evening. I asked him how the trial was getting on. I don't

consequence. His manner seemed too indifferent. General Johnson: Do you recollect sevewas made that you entertained the fear of suicide by Colonel Mayo?

A. Yes, sir. I communicated to Genera Johnson a fear that Colonel Mayo would commit suicide—that the effect of the trial upon his mind might be such as to make him destroy himself, just because I regarded him as a man of the highest bonor and the most delicate sensibility. He had, too, an hereditary disposition to insanity. knew of the calamities that had occurred in his family.

The Court : Knowing all these facts, and the impressions which you have, would you have any doubt that he could be called upon the witness-stand and not give a correct statement of facts? ance upon the Hustings Court. The court

A. I have said that I would have always

met shortly after 10 o'clock, when the exbelieved him. GENERAL ROGERS AGAIN. The examination of General Rogers was resumed. He said that he was present when Colonel Mayo, was the first witness called Colonel Mayo communicated to Governor and sworn. He said that he knew Colonel Mayo intimately; that during the past two months he had observed a singularity of admitted to him (Mayo) that he (Coleman conduct on his part. About two months had made the erasure in the warrant-book which was subsequently the prosecution in ago he (Mayo) called at witness's house this court. Mayo also made the ox lanation about dark, stating that he had a child exwnich Coleman had made, why us made the tremely ill; that he had been to see Dr. Maerasure, on two or three other occasions. guire, whose residence and office is near He testified, witness thought, on his exthat of witness. He seemed greatly distressed on account of the appearance of amination in chief before the Police Court concerning the explanation. Though his child. He came into witness's office. he had also testified as to the explanation and sat down a while. His manner was when examined by Mr. Wise. Thought that greatly perturbed and unnatural. The subthe counsel for the defence asked Mayo if ect of recent occurrences in the basement of Coleman did not say certain words in explathe Capitol, in connection with the Sinking nation of the erasure repeated by counsel. Mayo replied be did not think, or could not ness. His (Mayo's) conversation continued recollect, that his reply (Coleman's) was so incoherent and disconnected. Major Page specific as the counsel had intimated. He asked him what was the amount of the deseemed to leave that matter open. He could not recollect that those words were open. stble to ascertain. Thought he stated some He did not seem disposed to modify the amount, but witness could not remember it, if he mentioned any. With great emotion statement as made. Was satisfied that when and an excited manner he said, "We're Colonel Mayo spoke of the acknowledgement looking at him askant." He often repeated on the part of Coleman of the erasure he always coupled it with Coleman's explana-With great indignation he mentioned that a tion, but that the explanation was a confused Mr. De Witt had asserted certain railroad one. Some days after the examination combonds were put into his (Mayo's) safe in his menced (about the 10th-after Coleman's arpresence and his knowledge, which he alleged to be an utter falsehood. He went to and Mr. De Witt and Mr. Henry, were tothe door bareheaded and stood in the rain gether in the Treasurer's office at night, exfor some time. During the whole interview amining into and discussing the matter of an interview had with Colonel Mayo at his The residue of the session of the Grange his manner was that of a man whose reason was mainly occupied in discussing questions was dethroned. Witness believed the above to be the result, in substance, of witness to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of witness believed that he had placed in the ters, but the burden of his conversion to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining to the usages and customs to be the result, in substance, of the first pertaining the whole interview and with Colonier mayor at his discussing fund. (witness's) office, when Mayor came to talk about the Sinking Fund. (witness's) office, when Mayor came to talk about the substance of the late defalcation in the Sinking Fund. (witness's) office, when Mayor came to talk about the substance of the late defalcation in the Sinking Fund. (witness's) office, when Mayor came to talk about the substance of the late defalcation in the Sinking Fund. (witness's) office, when Mayor came to talk about the substance of the late defalcation in words were generally incoherent and disconnected, to the Treasurer or Second Auditor's office, and during the time he moved about the received from railroad companies in settleroom in a distracted way. Witness mediments that they had made. Colonel Mayo tated seeing him home, but he was too unwell to do so. The next day, as well as he said De Witt had never placed those securirecollected, he (witness) went to see a gen- ties in his safe. De Witt affirmed that he tleman who is much interested in him-per- had; Mayo became excited with De Witt, more intelligible, though he was still mudhaps connected with him-and told him that and used very strong language, and proba-Colonel Mayo's friends ought to take him in bly stated that it was false and he (De Witt) knew it. Witness said it was a mere matcharge; that he thought his mind was impaired. The impression created by that in- ter of memory and the subject was dropped. terview induced him to see Colonel Mayo's Colonel Mayo quieting down. The bonds friends and urge them to take charge of were found the next day, and De Witt him. Saw Colonel Mayo several times after- brought witness the Treasurer's receipt for these bonds which were found in General wards; sometimes his mind seemed clearer Rogers's office. De Witt produced Colonel than at others; sometimes-though he never Mayo's receipt given at the time that the saw him drink-thought he had been drinkbonds were put in the safe. It seemed that ing; he thought so not from evidences of intoxication, but from the smell of liquor. the bonds had been put in the Treasurer's On one occasion thought he ventured to safe, but that they had been moved Witness also detailed other circumstances speak to him, and perhaps to one or two without his knowledge; or if he knew others interested in him; that he ought to it he appeared to have forgotten it. keep clear of any exciting drinks; the occa- The bonds were counted and found to be sion demanded that he should be perfectly all right. Witness couldn't say that the recool. No matter how innocent he might be, ceipt which Colonel Mayo was disturbed about and which he was looking for was the there would be those who seized upon every receipt referred to here and which Mr. De circumstance to blame him. It was on the Witt found; couldn't say whether Mayo's 11th or 12th of February that he had the insearch for "a receipt" was after the bonds terview with him. Months prior to this he noticed a peculiarity in Colonel Mayo's were found, but he rather thought it was. Witness didn't recollect what receipt it was manner and conversation, as he had so remarked to gentlemen whom he thought he but if it had been the receipt for these bonds

Colonel Mayo, and mentioned the fact that and giving such information as they could. Mr. Wise: At what time was it that you appeared before the legislative committee printing of acts at sixty cents per thousand the most earnest and excited manner about to testify as to certain transactions with Mr. Campbell? A. On Thursday or Friday before the trial. The committee said we had been summoned to give them some information in respect to bonds which had been sold and exchanged. Colonel Mayo told the committee that he might be able to answer the inquiry if he had the number of the bonds referred to by the committee as being unac counted for at that time. He said he had mislaid some papers-memoranda or something of that sort-which he had been looking for, but had been unable to find. The com mittee wanted the Treasurer to explain what had become of the \$16,000 of bonds which were unaccounted for, and when they were exchanged. They also wanted to know what had become of the difference realized by Colonel Mayo in the exchange of consol for peelers. Colouel Mayo's answer to both of those questions was that he had been looking for papers which would explain this, and which had been misplaced, but could not find them. The committee pressed Colonel Mayo in regard to the exchange of consols for peelers, and asked whether his bank account would not show where the difference had gone. He said it would not, as it was somewhat mixed; but that the difference had been put into peeler bonds, and in the treasury with the other bonds.

thought he (witness) would have known it.

the legislative investigating committee dur-

the Treasurer was with the committee and

witness frequently, both answering questions

Witness next reviewed the proceedings of

Q. Upon that occasion was anything said about a continuance on account of a search streets; in other words, that he ought to be for the papers which Colonel Mayo wanted

in the custody of his friends or in a lunatic to make? A. He said he would make the explanation as soon as practicable. The committee from what he had previously seen and heard asked that it be made the next afternoon; to which time the committee adjourned. Colonel Mayo's statements, witness thought, were intelligible throughout the whole of and corrected the dates mentioned yester- the investigation, so far as they pertained to trial. When asked about Coleman's admission day, on which he visited Colonel Mayo. He matters within the knowledge of witness said that during the first attack alluded to, and Golonel Mayo. His memory of the oche attended Colonel Mayo from the 15th to currences in regard to the Sinking Fund Police Court, but accompanied it of his own

seemed to be as good as other men, The Court: Were his statements clear or cloudy? A. I thought his statements were clear. Mr. Wise: State whether Colonel Mayo

Mr. Wise : Have you given the substance was accurate in the details he gave of the of the conversation between yourself and transactions at the Capitol. A. Yes, sir; I think be was. In his testi-A. Yes, sir; I think I have given all that mony at the Police Court and here he seemed the crasure in the warrant-book with the excould be regarded as evidence, but no words to be anxious to state the exact facts and planation that he (Coleman) noticed the error and the first hypothetical question read to

Mr. Wise next examined the witness con- morning. detected in his breath the smell of liquor on cerning the interruption of General Rogers was he able to state time correctly as far as his attention to the facts. He thought his should have so stated in my preceding au-

touching his (Mayo's) transaction connected with the sale or exchange of bonds. Mr. Wise: Do you or not believe from your observation of Colonel Mayo that he had sufficient intelligence and sufficient re-Q. In that interview did he give you an gard for the truth for the jury to receive his

statements? A. I do, sir; except upon one occasion when he was confined to his room by sickess. This was about six weeks ago Thought he bad a sufficient understanding to know the obligation of an oath during the trial before the Hustings Court.

MB. BOYALL'S TESTIMONY. Mr. William L. Royall, counsel for the defence, was next sworn as a witness. He stated that he was counsel for William D. Coleman. recollect his reply, but it was not of any and assisted in his defence throughout the trial of this cause. Colonel Joseph Mayo testified and without being asked about as a witness for the Commonwealth on the without referring once during the trial 23d and 24th March, and did not testify after that I recollect, to Coleman's manner having ral conversations with me in which the point the 24th. Had known Colonel Mayo intimately for eighteen months or two years and have been much with him during that time. Observed many things in his deportment while he was a witness in this cause which he thought extraordinary, and which he was unable to explain, except upon the theory that he was intoxicated; knew him to be a lawyer-a very fair one, who had had a good deal of practice in the courts. Observed him several times interrupt General Rogers while he was testifying in such a way as to be inexplicable. Thought then that he was drunk, and so told General Johnson; that he was drunk whenever he came into the court room during the trial. After the investigation into the affairs of the Sinking Fund commenced he had several interviews with Colonel Mayo at my office, the purpose of which was to put me in possession, so far as I could learn, of his transaction in connecion with the Sinking Fund. I have never yet learned whether it was his purpose to consult only as a friend or professionally Being thus in possession of his entire case, so Kemper the fact that Colonel Coleman had far as I have been enabled to get it from him and by inquiries from others, he was astounded on more than one occason while he was on the stand at statements which be made, which be (witness) thought utuncalled for by the examination terly going on, and likely to be of infinite damage to him. Was so much struck that several times turned to General Johnson, with whom I had been consulting about his matters, and asked him if he didn't think Joe Mayo was a complete fool. Both agreed that he (Mayo) was drunk during the trial On Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock, when the court adjourned, witness left the court room with General Johnson, and went up town. Colonel Mayo joined them. Supposed that he had something important to communicate in reference to his own matters, or that he wanted to consult about them, his

finally left without any apparent reason. Witness again told General Johnson that he thought Colonel Mayo was drunk. Witness also made a lengthy statement o turned over by the Board of Public Works (Mayo) attached a great deal of importance to. He (Mayo) also had an interview with General Johnson, but witness could not ascertain what was the idea he desired to impart. Subsequently witness had another interview with Colonel Mayo when he was dled and confused. At this interview witness gathered that a paper spoken of by Mayo and which he mentioned, was a memorandum of consol bonds exchanged for peelers-statement, however, was vague. On both occasions witness thought he was intoxicated. Witness also said that although he sat near Colonel Mayo when he interrupted General Rogers during the Coleman trial, he could not understand what Colonel Mayo meant by the interruption-could get no intelligent idea of the interruption. to show the singular conduct of Colone Mayo on the trial, one of which was the fac that Colonel Mayo moved his chair near to him as if to say something, but only looked at him steadily in the face " with a bland and child-like smile" for two or three minutes Throughout the triai never thought Colone

manner being so preoccupied and strange.

Mayo walked five squares with witness and

General Johnson. All the time he seemed

to be endeavoring to say something which

he never said. Endeavored to learn what

though he (Mayo) talked a good deal. Mayo

he was driving at, but could not do so, even

Mayo insane. Witness was next cross-examined by General Johnson and Mr. Wise, during which he gave an account of a visit which Colonel hayo paid at General Johnson's residence, where there was a dinner party and said he had called for General Johnson to take a ride in a carriage. General Johnson, after meeting him, asked to be excused saying that he was about to go in to dinner Colonel Mayo didn't leave, and after awhile being invited, dined with the rest. During dinner he appeared to be perfectly stupid

made no intelligible remark, and appeared to be stupidly drunk. In reply to Mr. Wise's inquiries, Mr. Roy il said that General Johnson was with him at the Police Court during the examination and a great part of the time at the Hustings Court; that Colonel Mayo's testimony did not vary, as far as he recollected, from that of General Rogers and Mr. Taylor; that his statement in regard to the act of forgery varied materially in the Hustings Court from that given in the Police Court. At the Police Court, Colonel Mayo said that Coleman had admitted to him on a certain Saturday evening that he had made the erasure. He said nothing of any explanation made by Coleman to him of the reason why he made the erasure. He gave his testimony on his examination-in-chief in detail and at considerable length, his testimony involving quite an elaborate account of the investigaion which had been made into the Sinking Fund, but said not a word of any explana tion. On that cross-examination General Johnson asked him if Coleman did not make some explanation to him of the reason why be had made the erasure. He said that he did, but seemed unable at first to give an intelligent account of what the explanation was. General Johnson then asked him, Did not Coleman say to you (for Coleman now tells his counsel that he did say to you) that when he told you that he made that erasure, it was for the purpose of correcting a manifest error in the warrant-book, the entry being 8,100 Virginia consols, when it manifestly ought to have been 18,100." Thereupon Colonel Mayo said that Coleman made some explanation, but he was unable to say that it was specifically that, and be did not think that the explanation as made by Coleman was as specific as General Johnson had stated in his question when Colonel Mayo was a witness in this by the Commonwealth's attorney he stated

General Johnson had supposed in his question at the Police Court. Mr. Wise: Did not General Johnson in the question propounded to Colonel Mayo at the Police Court say this: "Did not Mr. Cole man accompany the admission that he made

the admission as he had stated it at the

thereto, with the identical explanation which

A. I cannot say certainly that General Johnson said in his proposition that Cole

onel Mayo's testimony bere and his testimony at the Police Court for the reason that as he had no suspicion that his mind was unsound, it never occurred to him that it would be other than idle folly to attempt to impeach his credibility.

Q. Did he not say at the Police Court and here that Colonel Coleman's language was so wild and incoherent that he could do no more than give his impressions of what he

A. He said he had no very distinct impression, because Coleman's manner was so excited at the time of the conversation in reference to the explanation. When he testified here he gave the explanation pat made that explanation unintelligible, though he did refer during the trial to Coleman manner as having been wild and very much excited at the time. Did not call the attention of the jury to Colonel Mayo's testimony being unintelligible for the reason that there was nothing in it specially unintelligible to me save the statements which I regarded as extraordinary and inexplicable in view of their being entirely unnecessary, and in view of my knowledge of his own complication of the affair. I mean by the word complication no reflection on Colonel Mayo, but I knew that in his connection with the Sinking Fund he had become involved in transactions which for that statement? it would be extremely difficult for him to explain. Colonel Mayo again referred, in my own judgment for so thinking. the trial before this court, to the paper by which he would be able to explain his trans actions in connection with the exchange of consols for peelers if he could find it. It To the fourth hypothetical question prowas in connection with the question when the court was pressing him about that \$180 The Court: Let it be understood that that deposition is never again to be opened.

Afteruoon Session. The court resumed its session at half-past o'clock.

At this hour (4:05 P. M.) the court took

recess until 5 o'clock.

DR. R. G. CABELL was the first witness examined at the after noon session. He said that his present pos

tion is physician at the Central Lunation Mr. Royall then proceeded to read a hypo

thetical case for Dr. Cabell's consideration as follows: "Assuming that Colonel Joseph May

was entirely insane on Saturday, March 28 that he had shown unmistakable symptoms of insanity about thirty days previous there to, and again about twenty days previous thereto; that hereditary insanity belonged to his family; that he testified as a witness on the part of the Commonwealth against William D. Coleman on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th March; that his conduct on both of these days was most extraordinary and inexplicable to those who are intimate with him; that being a lawyer by profession, he most improperly interrupted one witness while that witness was giving in his testimony-on several occasions to such an extent that he was several times ordered by the court to forbear, and finally was ordered by the court to take his seat on another side of the room; that the subject which has seemed to be uppermost in his mind on Sapers; that the same subject seemed to be uppermost in his mind on both the previous occasions that he exhibited symptoms of Insanity, and that the witness whom he interrupted was testifying, at the time which the paper or papers seemed to be upreference. Assuming all these things to be facts, what are the probabilities of Colonel Joseph Mayo's mental condition on Monday and Tuesday, March 23d and 24th-that he

was of sound mind or unsound mind?" Mr. Royall then asked Dr. Cabell whether he had made an examination of Colonel Mayo, to which he replied in the negative. In reply to the first question, Dr. Cabell

said: I should say of unsound mind. The Court: Dr. Cabell, suppose that the supposed insanity of the witness was supposed to be mania a polu by his family physician, who had been so for years, and treated by him as such, and that upon such treatment, when those attacks of insanity come such treatment relieved him and made him sound mentally and physically, and that between such attacks of mania a potu he testified clearly and distinctly of very complicated transactions, and that nobody found out or suspected that he was insane for about a week afterwards. When he became insane. with about the same symptoms he had had in previous attacks of supposed mania a potu, could you say as a medical man that the wit-

ness was insane when he testified? A. I could not. The probabilities would

be that he was a sane man between the at-Mr. Wise: Doctor, suppose that Colonel Mayo was treated by his family physician for mania a potu from the 15th to the 19th of February, and afterwards from the 11th to 12th of March for the same disease, Colonel Mayo exhibiting the usual symptoms which attended mania a potu at both attacks, and that at the end of a few days that family physician ceased to treat him, believing him to be well, and suppose that afterwards Colonel should continue to discharge his accustomed duties as usual, and afterwards, when examined as a witness in court on the 23d and 24th days of March, should give a clear and and conversations; and then suppose that remarkable either in his manner, demeanor, six days after baving been thus examined as a witness he should exhibit symptoms similar to those of the first attack, but more violent, could you say, assuming all these things to be true, that he was of unsound mind at the time he was so examined as a witness on the 23d and 24th of March?

A. I could not say that he was of unsound Q. Assuming a man to be insane, is the memory necessarily affected?

A. I should say not. Q. Is it not possible for a man to entertain a delusion on one subject without its affecting his mind on other subjects? A. It is possible, but not very frequent.

have seen cases of it. Q. Suppose the case that Colonel Mayo had a delusion on the subject of a paper, or that his mind was greatly disturbed by the loss of a paper; that that paper related to a subject in which he felt a deep interest, and that on all other subjects he should give clear and intelligent answers; in such a case would you be able to pronounce him of un-

sound mind? A. No, sir. Q. Suppose that he should have a delusion on one subject and in his examination as a witness he should give a clear and intelligent account of transactions about which he was interrogated, and as to most of which he was fully corroborated, in such a case could you say that his mind was affected as to the subjects about which he gave clear and intelligent answers, and as to which he

was corroborated? A. I could not say in such a case that his mind was affected upon any other subject. ANOTHER EXPERT. Dr. Perrow was next called and sworn,

tist fair for m. s. sions have on sale at one of mine can convey accurately to the court truth of what had been told him by Coleman when General Rogers read it out on Thursof their tables in the fair room, opposite the big manner or method of court truth of what had been told him by Coleman altered it on Saturday the witness replied that he was probably of Q. Have you heard all the evidence that has been given in on this motion since yes-

terday morning? A. Yes, sir, nearly all except that of General Rogers and of one other gentleman whom Q. From that testimony, what would you Captain Mellen; two letters, no address.

but could not say so for the two days of the of March.

Witness further said that he did not call trial alfuded to. I could give no positive the attention of the jury on Coleman's trial opinion as to those two days. As to the here to any material difference between Colprobabilities, witness could not give an opin-

> Mr. Wise: Have you been acquainted with Colonel Mayo? A. Slightly, sir, for a year or two." Q. Do you know anything personally

bis present condition ?

A. I saw bim on Saturday. I was in the examination in Coleman's trial. Q. Did you then form the opinion that he was an insane man from what you observed?

A. I did not. Q. Did anything in his case then occur which was unusual in a court of justice? A. Nothing that I saw. Q. Did you ever have anything to do with the treatment of lunatice?

A. Not a great deal, sir. I have never had charge of an asylum. The court now repeated the hypothetical question put by him to Dr. Cabell, to which Dr. Perrow replied: I could not, sir. As to the probabilities, be (Dr. Perrow) said that according to the

hypothesis, Colonel Mayo would be sane. Mr. Wise now read hie first hypothetical question propounded to Dr. Cabell, to been leased out, without first obtaining the which Dr. Perrow replied: I could not pronounce bim insane

Q. Assuming a man to be insane is hi memory necessarily affected? A. Not in all cases, Q. Can you give me any medical authority

A. I don't know that I can; I can give

Mr. Wise now asked the witness the third question which he had put to Dr. Cabell, and Dr. Perrow replied that it is possible pounded by Mr. Wise, Dr. Perrow said in reply : "Not from that single circumstance." To Mr. Wise's fifth question, Dr. Perrow said that "He might give a clear and intelligent answer on any other subject." EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. John E. Wade, a member of the jury in the Coleman trial, was next examined Sald that he thought Colonel Mayo's statements were clear and intelligible, but thought that he kept back something he might have told; saw nothing in his manner that excited his observation or struck him as being singular, except his interruption of General Rogers once or twice; thought he inter-rupted him because he wanted to prompt Witness next repeated the evidence as Colonel Mayo had given in regard to Coleman's confession. Saw no embarrass-

to account for the \$180 and could not. Mr. N. Talley was next examined. He was also one of the jurymen in the Coleman case. Neither he or Mr. Wade ever saw Colonel Mayo laboring under mental aberration, and as far as they knew they expressed

ment except when Colonel Mayo was asked

the opinion of the jury.
Mr. John Tyler, snother member of the jury, was examined, and gave similar testimony to that of the other jurymen who had preceded him.

Mr. E. A. Saunders and Mr. J. M. Goddin, members of the jury, also testified substantially as the other jurymen had done. Mr. W. D. Chesterman was next sworn, and testified that he received from Colonel Mayo a statement on the night of Colonel Coleman's arrest touching the admission of Coleman to Mayo that he made the erasure gave him a very clear, convected narrative of the whole affair from the time of the first investigation until Coleman's arrest; did not give witness any explanation, however, of why he had made the erasure; did that be interrupted him, upon a subject to not say that Coleman gave him any excuse for having made the erasure; permost in his mind seemed to have direct thought Colonel Mayo's whole statement was remarkably intelligent. The subject was perfectly new to witness, and whatever Colonel Mayo undertook to explain he did so with ease, and made it remarkably clear. Phought Colonel Mayo had been drinking very hard. Told witness on the night of the interview that he had not slept for several nights; that "the thing was worrying him to death." Had seen Colonel Mayo nearly every day since the election, and his manner made witness think that he (Mayo) had recently been drinking very heavily. Never was impressed with the idea of mertal aberration in Colonel Mayo, but that he had told witness once or twice that he was

greatly worried about the Coleman defalcation, &c. THE EXAMINATION CONCLUDED

with a statement made by Mr. Wise of the whole case from the day it first came up in the Police Court until the present time. He said that as to Colonel Mayo's statement of Colonel Coleman's explanation, which Colonel Mayo made in the Police Court, it was almost identically the same as that made in this court, and before the grand jury. On all occasions his statements have been about the same. He (Mayo) alluded to a memorandum which he said f he could find he could make all of his statements clear. Didn't know what memorandum it was, but thought it was one by which he could determine what he had done with the differences received by him in exchange of consols for peelers. With that exception, his statement of the capitol defalcation, and especially his account of his interview with Mr. Coleman, was clear, distinct, and intelligible. At times he thought he was under the influence of liquor, and he was satisfied of it, because he saw him often, and he was affected like men indulging in intoxicating drinks usually are. Noticed nothing during his examination in this Coleman trial which was or answers to questions, unless you choose to consider his interruption of General Rogers peculiar. Though he did not hear what Colonel Mayo said, he made the interruptions in order to correct what he believed to be misstatements on General Rogers's part. Thought he heard him say once during those interruptions, "General, you are mistaken." Knew that Colonel Mayo did take one or two drinks on the day he was examined, but did not think that at any time in court he was beyond self-control during the trial. At the close of the trial of Colonel Coleman Colonel Mayo seemed disturbed and anxious, and feared that some persons might cast some imputations upon him, but always gave cheerfully all informa-

tion in his possession. At half-past 9 o'clock the examination was

The Court: Gentlemen, do you propose to argue the motion? Mr. Royall: No, sir, we do not.

Mr. Royall: We now submit our motion to set aside the judgment. The Court (turning to the cierk): Enter the motion as overruled.

The testimony as taken by the counsel for defence was now submitted as their bill of exceptions, which was taken by the judge to consider, and the court, just before 10 o'clock, adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day. The case will now go to the Court of Ap-

UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE APRIL 1, 1874 .- T. K. Andrews (2), Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. W Belvin, 60 Bue Neude, St. Augustin, Paris, France; Mr. Charles Binford, 508 Fifth street, Richmond, Va. ; Mr. Robert Carter, Riebmoud, Va.; Mrs. M. D. Gleason, Charlottesville, Va.; Mrs. James W. Hale, Richmond, Va.; E. Knight, corner Sixth and Clay streets, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Dr. Hunter McGuire, 611 Franklin street, Richmond, city letter-carriers, during the month Just Va.; Wm. S. Montague, care Taibott & Sons, passed: Mail letters delivered, 104,625; Richmond, Va.; Patrick Reynolds, corner cards delivered, 8,389; drop-letters deliver-Fayette and Pine streets, Baltimore, Md.; ed, 7,235; local cards delivered, 4,127; particle and Pine streets, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. James E. Riddick, Richmond Lodge, No. 10; Mr. R. B. Seldon, St. Thomas Island, West Indies, Bark Spleadid, care of Captain Mellen; two letters no address.

DEEDS RECORDED.—There were 226 deeds of stamps, stamped envelopes and posted recorded in the Chancery Court in the month cards were said at the Partoffice; and tox

TIARY—FAVORABLE ACTION OF THE SEPATI The substitute of the Committee on Public Institutions for Mr. Wynne's bill to "pro vide for the removal of the pentientlary passed the Senate yesterday. It propos that the Governor, Lieutenant Governo and Speaker of the House be appointed con missioners, and they are to advertise for one court-house during a part of the time of his land and buildings and the removal of the inimates to some point not less than five miles from Richmond, Proposals are to stipulate for suitable buildings for the proper accommodation and employment of the prisoners, the erection of the machinery, and all the means and appliances that are neces-sary to secure all the facilities for the operations of the penitentiary to the same extent: as they at present exist. No bid is to be socepted which involves the State in any expense over and above the proceeds of the sale of the land and buildings now used for and connected with the peritentiary, and no proposition is to be accepted unless by the commissioners and ratified by the Legislature at its next session. Proposale for the removal are not to be advertised for and entertained until the first day of June next, nor at that time if the penitentiary bas consent of the lessees.

APPORTIONMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PURDS.

The State Board of Education has made the

for the year 1873-74, as follows: Accomac \$2,176 664; Albemarle, \$3,166; Alexandria city, \$1,402.664; Alexandria, \$253 664; Alleghany, \$437.834; Amelia; \$1,096.662; Amherst, \$1,611.662; Appomattox, \$978.332; Augusta (including Staunton), \$3,394.662; Batb, \$412.332; Bedford, \$3,044.00; Bland, 498.332; Botetourt, \$1,457.334; Brunswick, \$1,601 Buckingham, \$1,647; Buchanan, \$569.661; Campbell, \$1,970.33; Lynchburg city, \$1, 157.33; Caroline, \$1,629.66; Carroll, \$1,-251; Charles City, \$512.33; Charlotte, \$1,-736.83; Chesterfield (including Manchester), \$2,048.33j; Clarke, \$741.83j; Craig; \$404 331; Culpeper, 1,215.331; Cumberland, \$965.663; Dinwiddle, \$1,242.831; Peters burg city, \$2,252.661; Elizabeth City, \$055 Essex, \$1,010.33\; Fairfax, \$1.394.66\ Fauquier, \$2,060.334; Floyd, \$1,306.664 Fluvanna, \$1,184.664; Franklin, \$2,468 Frederick, \$1,848,661; Giles, \$817; Glou-cester, \$1,171; Goochland, \$1,159,661; Grayson, \$1,333.661; Greene, \$568; Greensville, \$606,331; Halifax, \$3,298,661; Hanover, \$1,753.331; Henrico, \$1,380.661; Richmond city, \$6,028.661; Henry, \$1,884; Highland, \$505; Isle of Wight, \$1,013.661; James City, \$361.334; Williamsburg city, \$182; King George, \$701; King and Queen, \$1,182; King William, \$795.664; Lancaster, \$627.664; Lee, \$1,568.664, Loudoun, \$2,315; Louise, \$1,835; Lunenburg, \$1,171; Madison, \$1.061.331; Matthews, \$806; Mecklenburg, \$2,358; Middlesex, \$617; Montgomery, \$1,606.331; Nansemond, \$1,279.661; ielson, \$1,484.663; New Kent. \$545; Norfolk county, \$1,879; Norfolk city, \$2,-060.663; Portsmouth city, \$918,663; Northampton, \$819.33; Northumberland, \$657.33\; Nottoway, \$929.33\; Orange, \$1,163.66\; Page, \$985; Patrick, \$1,240; Pittsylvania, \$3,875.66\; Danville city, \$385.66\; Powhatan, \$858.33\; Prince Edward, \$1,210.663; Prince George, \$780; Princess Anne, \$943.334; Prince William, 8913.33#: Puloski: \$871.667; Richmond, \$744; \$1,050.33\dagger*; Rockbridge, \$2,085; Rocksingham, \$2,939.33\dagger*; Russell, \$1,355.66\dagger*; Scott, \$1,805.66\dagger*; Shenandoab, \$1,801.33\dagger*; Smyth, \$1,446.663; Southampton, \$1,395.663; Spotsylvania, \$928.331; Fredericksburg \$422.331; Stafford, \$750.831; Surry, \$525 .-33; Sussex, \$899; Tazewell, \$1,335.334; Warren, \$715.663; Warwick, \$167; Washington, \$2.337.663; Westmoreland, \$910; Wise, \$762.83; Wythe, \$1,305; York, \$740. Total, \$142,331.331. The unexpended balances from last year

are adjusted in this apportionment. Williamsburg not having received any thing by apportionment No. 1-owing to the fact that the Board had no census of its population at that time-its distributive share in this apportionment is increased ac-

cordingly. There being no separate census of the city of Staunton on file at the office of the Board its population is included in that of the county of Augusta.

ELECTION OF TEMPERANCE OFFICERS .- At meeting of Marion Division, No. 5, Sons of Temperance, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Jas. P. Figg. W. P.; F. S. Jones, W. A.; John F. Jacob, R. S.; F. A. Jones, A. R. S.; M. J. Powers, T.; B. A. Jacob, F. S.; J. J. Boyden, C.; John B. Scott, A. C.; William H. Davis, I. S.; Thomas H. Betty, O. S.; Rev. John M. Butler, Chaplain; J. W. Adkins, P. W. P. At the regular meeting of Lee Council, No. 85, Friends of Temperance, held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: A. W. Johnstop, president; R. D. Harwood, associate; E. P. McCabe, chaplain; A. J. Wood, secretary; W. Holt Richardson, Jr., financial secretary; W. W. Wood, treasurer; William H. Mullen, conductor; E. P. Christian, assistant conductor; A. M. Gunn, inside sentinel; Alexander Purcell, outside

sentinel. John P. Wood, ex-president.
Old Dominion Council, Friends of Tem perauce, has elected the following officers, who will be installed next Tuesday night: James Caskie, ex-P.; J. F. W. Gibson, P.; F. P. Gretter, A.; J. Taylor Stratton, Ch.; B. H. Turner, R. S.; J. P. Hescock, F. S.; C. Y. Bargamin, T.; W. P. Gretter, C.; J. C. Clifton, A. C.; J. R. Currie, I. S.; P. L.

Carrington, O. S. CONSERVATIVE CLUB MEETING IN MARSHALL WARD--ELECTION OF OFFICERS .- At a meeting of the Conservative Club in Marshall Ward, held last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

C. B. Lipscomb, president; Wm. Hall Crew, first vice-president; James Hays, second vice-president; James E. Riddick, secretary; D. C. Richardson, treasurer; Captain William Walker, sergeant-at-arms; Robert Craddock, janitor.

Board of Trustees: George A. Alaslie George W. Donley, C. J. Fox, Sr. Executive Committee: W. P. M. Kellam, James Hays, P. G. Coghlan, James B. Roya ter, James P. Sharp, H. B. Gaines, and A. B. Woodson.

MASOURRADE PARTY .- A most pleasant and agreeable social entertainment occurred on Tuesday night last at the residence of a well-known citizen of Church Hill, the occasion being a masquerade party gotten up by a number of young gentlemen and ladies. The characters were numerous and well sustained; the music good, and the dancing excellent. The whole affair was well managed and proved a decided success in every respect.

PERSONAL .- Mesers. B. F. Doak and A. F. Breed, of Lynn, Mass., with their ladies are visiting this city, and yesterday called upon Governor Kemper.

LECTURE.-Rev. W. H. Milburn will doliver a lecture at Broad-Street Methodist church to-morrow night on "What a Blind Man Saw in England."

POSTAL STATISTICS FOR MONTH OF MARCH. The following shows the work done by the

During the same period 96,617.83 worth